



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Inter Amicos.* Letters between James Martineau and William Knight, 1869-1872. (London: John Murray, 1901; pp. xiii + 152; 5s.) These letters, which are published by Mr. Knight, are mostly occupied with a friendly argument between himself and Dr. Martineau on the subject of the divinity of Christ. The last letter from Dr. Martineau gives the latter's attitude on the subject of "The Ethics of Creed-Subscription," a paper upon which, reproduced in the appendix of the present volume, had been published by Mr. Knight. The volume also contains a copy of the address presented to Dr. Martineau upon his eighty-third birthday, with the list of signatures.—WARNER FITE.

*God's Revelation of Himself to Men.* By Samuel J. Andrews. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (New York: Putnam, 1901; pp. xv + 421; \$2.) The present edition of this book is an exact reprint of the first edition, published in 1886, enlarged by an additional preface, four brief notes on specific points where biblical criticism denies the author's presuppositions in dealing with the history of Israel, and an appendix of twenty-five pages discussing the nature of higher criticism. The republication of the book reveals the great distance which American biblical scholarship has traveled in the last fifteen years. The traditional and objective point of view here represented has given way to a historical and psychological method. The following sentence illustrates the author's attitude toward critical scholarship: "It is not His [Jehovah's] dealings with His people of which we are told [by modern scholars], but of the progressive development of their ideas of Him" (p. 387). Such a growing apprehension of God seems to the author inconsistent with the conception of unique and special revelation which he holds.—GERALD BIRNEY SMITH.

*Momenta of Life.* By James Lindsay. (London: Stock, 1901; pp. 146; 5s.) The book under review is a collection of seven essays, all of which had already appeared in various magazines before their collection in this volume. The titles of these essays are: "The Development of Ethical Philosophy;" "The Development of Christian Ethics;" "Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher;" "Modern Lights on the Reformation;" "The Theology and Ethics of Origen;" "Man and the Cosmos;" "Mysticism—True and False." The first of these seven papers is the most complete. It is an admirable epitome of the history of ethical progress from the time of Socrates to the present day. The author believes that the progress of morality

has been made possible through religion "as its invincible ally." The central power of this ethical development in the human race is conscience, which he calls "a kind of ideal will." The essay on Schleiermacher is discriminating and just. The other five, while very brief, contain much that is suggestive. The author is evidently at home in the speculative thought of both Germany and England.—A. J. RAMAKER.

*Life: Its Mysteries Now and after Death.* By Alexander Wright. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1901; pp. 230; 3s. 6d., *net.*) The author of this little book, for twenty-five years minister of the United Free High Church at Musselburgh, passed away while his work was still in the printer's hands. As a memorial of a faithful minister's life-work, and an expression of his views "regarding some of the difficult problems touching our life now, and that which is to come," it will doubtless find sympathetic readers in the circle of his parishioners and friends. It would be unfair to the author to judge his book by the serious standard applied to those who are workers at first hand in the field of theology. The reader will be sufficiently informed of its character when we say that within a brief 230 pages room is found for chapters on themes as varied and difficult as "The Silence of God," "The Problem of Evil in the World," "The Providence of God," "Man and His Destiny," "Prayer and its Paradoxes," "Pain, Its Mystery and Meaning," "Death: What Is It?" "The Immortality of the Soul," "Spiritualism," "The State of the Blessed Dead," "The Intermediate State of Souls," "The Resurrection," "The Final Judgment," "The Consummation of All Things," and "The Inauguration of the Eternal Kingdom of God."—WM. ADAMS BROWN.

*Die Verwandschaft der jüdisch-christlichen mit der parsischen Eschatologie.* Von Ernst Böklen. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1902; pp. 150; M. 4.) The subject of the book is one much discussed of late. The works of Stave (1898) and Söderblom (1901), the articles of Kohut (*ZDMG*) and Cheyne (*Exp. Times*), and the references of the latter to the subject in his *Bampton and American Lectures*, are evidences of recent interest. Söderblom stands at one extreme in denying the dependence of Judaism on Parsism; Cheyne and Kohut represent the opposite extreme. The book of Böklen is mediating. Its primary design is to collect the materials, and its array of parallels is large and instructive. It has demonstrated that, in the